THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1793. [N° 1651.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

NEW-YORK, November 27.

Copy of a Circular Letter from the Minister of the French Republic, to the Consuls of the Republic, in the United States.

New-York, November 11, 1793.
2d year of the French Republic.

CITIZEN,

I LEARN by the public papers, and by the letters of Citizen Mangourit, Consul of the Republic at Charleston, that a new kind of enemies attack us in America, and calumniate us in the minds of the public. Amongst the refugees who are spread over this continent, some counter-revolutionists, sheltered under the cloak of misfortune, insinuate themselves into people's favour; and after having disquieted their minds with apprehensions of evils similar to their own, they openly endeavour to alienate us from the confidence and affection of the nation. They accuse us of plots for extending to this country, the flames and massacre which desolate an ill-fated colony. They denounce us as conspirators against property, which is secured by the laws. In a word, they transform us into apostles of a system, which the misfortune and pride of our denunciators have torn from the womb of time; and whose birth they have provoked.—When accusations so weighty are uttered; when facts so atrocious are denounced; it is my duty to inform you how those new emigrants are affected towards the French nation, to suggest to you the proper means of defending yourselves against their machinations, and to make known to you their secret views.

Be assured that a hatred for France has constantly rankled in the breasts of those traitors. The commotions they have so frequently stirred up, and which have caused such dreadful convulsions, were the effects of their ardent desire of recovering a government suitable to their insignificance. Their misfortune at first procured them friends. We respected, and even relieved them, as long as they were only unfortunate; but hardly had they opened their eyes on this foreign land, when they began to endeavour to rob their country of the esteem and confidence of the inhabitants. Those especially, who with the remains of their fortune, brought hither the wrecks of their pride, and of their insulting and disdainful haughtiness. Those I say, always constant in their hatred towards the regenerated French, use every effort to make all nations avengers of their ridiculous grandeur, and all individuals accomplices in their base and criminal pursuits.

Such were the secret practises of the French renegadoes at Coblentz, at Spires, and at Bruffels; there they addressed themselves to the pride of the masters of the people, here they alarm the persons of property; there they calumniated our regeneration, here they misrepresent the accidents which have attended it, exaggerate the difficulties under which it labours; and disguise its far distant effects.

Their views are the same, their means vary only thro' a hypocritical respect for the virtue of the people, and they wear the mask of moderation with regard to principles, only to conceal a heart, which, were it known, would discredit the calumnies which they sow, and hinder them from producing the desired fruit. As effects strike the imagination more forcibly than their causes, it is on the former that they turn the attention of the inexperienced, and by them they divert minds more accustomed to reason, from considering the latter.

It is therefore by forcing men's minds to take a retrospective view of the circumstances which produced those fatal events which we all deplore, that we intend to justify the intention of the French Nation.

What, because an obstinate resistance has provoked rigorous measures; because the inflexible rod of the law has scourged the refractory, who refused to submit to it; because all possible fermentations of destruction and disorganization had so impregnated with antipathy the elements of a colony, flaming and raging equal to a volcano, that all system of government was totally annihilated; must we therefore, I say, be accused of endeavouring to spread the same desolation over a continent where such an attempt would be as ridiculous as the very thought of it would be criminal? Is then every pledge of the rectitude of our views, are the most solemn depositions ineffectual to free us from the imputation of being possessed with a rage for disorganization?

Are all our antilles reduced to the same degree of misery? Does not Martinico, purged from its counter revolutionists, set at defiance both the English and the neighbouring anarchy? Is not Guadaloupe in as flourishing a state as it ever was? Does not St. Lucia, where the name of disorder is unknown, depose against those important accusers? Has there appeared the least symptom of insurrection in Cayenne, the Isle of France, or the Isle of Bourbon? In fine, do not Asia and America afford living proofs of their submission to the laws, which could never be executed at St. Domingo but by force? Where then are the traces of that universal conspiracy against property? This question I will not answer. Suffice it to say, that that boiling lava, which overflows this continent, may possibly reproduce here the volcano which it vomited forth.

This, Citizen, is what I have been able to observe, though at a distance from the theatre of facts, and what I have gathered of the motions of our denunciators: The French people shall be acquainted by their representatives with the new measures of the emigrants from the colonies. It is for the wisdom of the Convention to determine how far these enemies merit their consideration; but in the mean time we should be wanting in our duty, if we suffered the credit of the French Republic to be exposed to any danger, by our neglecting to prosecute the calumniators. Among the despots beyond the Rhine, the enemies of the French people were all well received; their absurd comments on our principles, and their latitude could find no one to contradict them in states where we had no agents; but here where our agents are numerous, and the people free; here where there exist rigorous laws, and Judges not to be biassed, what a shame it would be for us, for the French nation, for the people of America, if daring traitors were suffered any longer to take advantage of our silence, to slander and traduce us, and to avail themselves of impunity to complete our destruction.

You are well aware, that the National Convention, by a solemn Decree of the 6th of April, 1793. and by other subsequent Decrees, has declared, that the French people should respect the government of other nations, as they would have their's respected by them.—Relying on those national decrees, prosecute the accusers whenever they utter the least facts, similar to those which are the subject of this letter, and demand that an exemplary punishment be inflicted on them.

The French People would be the first to punish prevaricating Agents, who should dare to abuse their confidence, to disturb nations, overturn the laws, and shake the foundations of property.

GENET.

THOMAS MILLET, French Citizen, to Citizen GENET, Minister from the French Republic.

THE law of the 4th April, strictly ordains, that immediately after its publication, a Colonial Assembly should be formed at St. Domingo, but Polverel and Santhonax, putting themselves above all law, prevented its execution; the pretext they alledged, was a fear that it would be formed of vicious materials; but their true motives were differently explained by their subsequent operations—a legal representation in direct correspondence with the National Convention, would have thrown insurmountable obstacles in the way of the execution of the projects of these conspirators—who are already denounced by the Nation, and whom you, Sir, wish to favor, by preventing the proofs of their crimes, from being sent forward. Like them you pretend to find the same vicious materials in the deputation named by the inhabitants of St. Domingo, who have taken refuge in Philadelphia. A commission, the object of which has been announced to you, to be, to inform the legislature and nation of France, who have been the real authors of all the devastations, committed in our unfortunate country, like them, by weakening the intention of this commission, you seem to wish that France should receive no official information, but thro' the medium of their affiliations; like them you seem unwilling that the inhabitants of St. Domingo should make known their grievances to their mother country; like them, you seem anxious to prevent their having any direct correspondence, or be heard before they are judged; and it appears your wish that they should be delivered up, without an opportunity of defending themselves, to a *faction*, which during four years has persecuted, ruined, assassinated, and calumniated them.

In writing to these unfortunate people, you do it only to aggravate their situation, which is already desperate—you tell them that *among their deputies there is one, you see a name against which the public opinion has declared, and which private information has proscribed; and that you will not incur the severe penalty, denounced against any functionary, who shall favor the return of any Traitor into France.*

Citizen Minister, I am one of those deputies. It is not now the moment to analize or to discuss the application you give to the law respecting functionaries; but in the name of that justice which every Citizen has a right to claim against any attack made on his honor, I hereby call on you to declare, which of the Citizens —*Thomas Millet, Inaupin and la Soucheire Reviere. Is the person against whom the public opinion has declared, and whom private information proscribes*; in fact, which is the traitor, whose return to France you will not favor. I expect from your justice and from your duty, that you will make known the authors of *these private informations*, you have read. If it should happen, that these accusations should be against me, you know that to defend myself, it is necessary I should be informed of my accusers.

THOMAS MILLET,
Inhabitant of St. Domingo.

Baltimore, November 18th, 1793.
2d Year of the French Republic.

DR. FRANKLIN'S LIFE AND WORKS.

[As some copies of the work which is the subject of the following letter have made their appearance in different parts of the United States, the Editor of the General Advertiser thinks it proper to republish the letter. He is warranted at the same time in offering the American Public, that he has well grounded hopes of being able to publish the real life and works of his late grandfather, which are the property of W. T. FRANKLIN, at almost as early a period as that of their appearance in Europe.]

TO THE PRINTER OF THE [*London*] STAR.

SIR,

IN several of the Papers of yesterday I perceive advertised a publication purporting to be *the Works of the late Dr.* BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *and his life written by himself.* As it is possible the Public may be deceived thereby, supposing it to be the genuine Life and Works of Dr. FRANKLIN, left me as a legacy in his will, and which in consequence, I have some small pretensions of, I think it a duty I owe the Public, as well as to the reputation of my late grandfather thus openly to declare, that I have no concern whatever in the publication above mentioned. I am arranging and methodizing the original manuscripts for the press; and before conclusion of this year, I propose publishing the genuine Life of Dr. FRANKLIN as really written by himself, together with a selection of his most important writings (a great portion of which have never yet been printed) so as to form as complete an edition of his Works as will be interesting to the Public.

This publication would have appeared sooner, had it not been for important business I had undertaken for others, which demanded all my attention, and in some degree from an idea that it was not an advantageous moment to bring forward a work when the attention of all Europe was so deeply occupied with the most interesting events. Your making this public will oblige,

Sir, Your humble servant,
W. T. FRANKLIN.

Bentinck Street, June 26, 1793.

NOVEMBER 28.

Monday last arrived the Sloop Three-Friends, George Norton, master, 30 days from Point Petre. Capts. Webb, Ingerton, and Ropes, sailed from there between the 6th and 9th October, for Salem—Capt. Sweat sailed about the same time for this port—A new duty, of eight per cent. was shortly to take place at the above port. There is an English privateer, called the Fanny, cruising to the windward of Dificarda, which stops every American vessel they meet with, one of which (from the southward) had sustained considerable damage. Left there, Capts. Smith, and Couch, of this place.

PIRACY!!!

The sloop Two Sisters, Thomas Calvert, master, belonging to Norfolk, sailed from Baltimore in July last, with a cargo of flour, put on board by a merchant and citizen of that place, and bound to the Windward Islands for a market. About three leagues to the eastward of Dificarda she was brought too by an English brig, who ordered him to hoist out his boat and come on board with his papers. Capt. Calvert endeavoured to get his boat out, but a shot every now and then from the brig, which did considerable damage to the sails and rigging of the sloop, so frightened his people, that they went below for fear of being killed—during the mean time another sloop which was in company, from New-England, and brought too at the same time, got her boat out, and called on board the Two Sisters, and took Capt. Calvert on board the brig with him—when he got on board, the Captain of the brig demanded his papers—he first gave him his clearance, which after reading, declared it a forgery, then tore it in pieces, and threw it overboard—he then asked for his register, which he read, and gave it to one of his officers to examine into. He then sent his Lieutenant board the Sloop, with a number of men, with orders to send the Mate and all the crew on board the brig, which was complied with. Capt. Calvert now informed him, that his vessel was very leaky, and requested he would order his people to keep her free while they had possession of her; to this some insulting reply was made, the language more becoming a blackguard than a gentleman. They now began to rob and plunder; sent on board the brig all Capt. Calvert's live-stock, which he had as adventure, two barrels of bread, some beef and pork, which were put on board as provisions. After keeping them on board a whole night, and the greatest part of next day, sent them on board the Sloop again, when they found, that, while they were on board the brig, the Lieutenant and his men had broke open the Captain, Mate, and seamens Chests, and robbed them of all their Cloathes, and took several other things with them. He then bore away for Point-Petre, and after a long time got his vessel freed from the water again, but it had got over the ground-tier, and damaged about 70 barrels of flour.——He inquired, while on board the brig, who or what she was, and was informed she was a privateer belonging to Barbadoes; however, when Capt. Calvert called at St. Eustatia, on his return home, he was informed otherways; she being a remarkable vessel, having a pink stern, was known by several of the merchants in St. Eustatia, and that she belongs to either Antigua or St. Vincents, or both; is called the Mountain, and commanded by one M'Kenzie, and has been some time cruizing among the islands.

Extract of a letter from Capt. John Chapman, Master of the brig Aurora, to his Brother at East-Haddam, dated St. Jago de Cuba, September 13, 1793.

"I wrote you from Cape Nicholas Mole, by Capt. Baily, the 23th August, relating the reason of my coming to leeward, and that I was bound to Port-au-Prince. Two days after, within about ten leagues of Port au Prince, I was boarded by a Spanish Gun-Boat, mounting two swivels, and manned by two white men, two Mulattoes and four Negroes.

"They hove all hands below, and took possession of my vessel. I not going down quite so quick as they wished, the Lieutenant made a pass at me with his hanger, which would have deprived me of life, instantly, had not the companion-way warded off the blow.—They gave me to understand, in spanish, that they should carry me to Cuba, and demanded my papers, which I gave them, and desired them to examine, and let me proceed on my voyage, as I had nothing on board but American property; they said, their orders were to carry in every American they could meet; and accordingly took me in tow, and proceeded on towards Cuba; and as they were incapable of working the vessel, they ordered my people on deck, threatening to fire upon them if they did

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obeyed their orders; myself and Capt. Gerrish, of Newbury-Port, who had the misfortune to be taken by the same Boat, being confined to my cabin, and not suffered to speak to each other, or to any of the crew. After our arrival they plundered me of my watch, money, clothes, provisions, &c. and the people of part of their sea-clothes. I was kept a prisoner five days after our arrival, and not suffered to speak to any person; they threatened to stab me, with a knife, for speaking to one of my countrymen, as he rowed past the stern of my vessel.

"After this, I was ordered ashore to pass an examination; and from that time I have had liberty to walk about the town. I have been detained here on the most frivolous pretences that can be conceived of; they pretended that my cattle were all working cattle, and were going to draw artillery and baggage for the French:—Alas, that Port-au-Prince was blocked up, and that I had no right to go there.

"After 14 days, my forage being all exhausted, rather than see the poor animals die on deck, they ordered my cattle to be landed; but I don't expect they will sell for more than 14 or 16 dollars per head. The first time I got liberty to go on shore, I drew a protest against the owners of the privateer, and the day before yesterday my cause was tried, and the Judges decreed that the owners of the privateer should put me in as good a situation as they found me.—I shall make out my account against them of the losses, damages, demurrage and expence, that has arisen, or may arise, in consequence of the capture, and demand payment; if it is refused, I shall take copies of their proceedings, and bring them to America.

"There are nine American vessels in this place, in much the same situation as myself. The sea is covered with privateers of all denominations. I should have wrote you more fully—but this will pass a number of examinations, before you receive it."

Yesterday arrived at New-Castle, the Nancy, Captain Devereux, in fourteen weeks from Belfast, with 260 passengers.—She had been greatly distressed for want of provisions, and had been dismasted.

By the Polly, Capt. Troup, from Jamaica, who arrived here last Saturday, an account has been received of the surrender of Jackmel; and that a fleet of ten line of battle ships, with a large body of troops, were expected at Kingston, in the course of November;—the object of their destination was the reduction of Cape-Francois, and those parts of St. Domingo which have not already become appendages of the British Nation.

BERMUDA, October 19.

We hear the Spanish forces have taken St. Marks, and made considerable advances into the French part of St. Domingo.

Wednesday a Court of Vice-Admiralty was held at the Court-house, before the Hon. JOHN GREEN, Esq. Judge of that Court, at which came on the trial of the schooner Fair Lady, Capt. Lillebridge, taken by the Hope privateer Capt. Foggo, on her passage from the Cape, bound for Philadelphia, with her cargo of coffee, &c. A Mr. Mathew Martino, claimed the vessel, and chief part of her cargo. On the trial it appeared that Mr. Martino is a Frenchman, born at Bourdeaux, has transacted business for some time at the Cape; but by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, now considers himself as an American subject, and under that blind has coloured and shipped French property to a large amount, as his, to the house of Messrs ——, in Philadelphia, said to be all on account of the proceeds of the said schooner's cargo of flour, and very ingeniously produced the French owners of such part as had been shipped in two other vessels (out of three known, and brought in here) as evidence in hopes of serving his cause, but which in fact proved his duplicity to his great disadvantage.

The arguments of Council, for and against the libellants, took up many hours, and did great credit to them, And yesterday the Judge gave in his decree condemning all the cargo of coffee, &c. except the Captain's private adventure: The vessel is restored as American property; but the costs are to be paid by the libellants.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) November 1.

In the house of Delegates, Friday the first of November.

Resolved, That the committee of the whole house, on the state of the commonwealth, be discharged from further proceeding on that part of the Governor's letter, respecting the measures adopted by the Executive of the United States, for preserving the blessings of peace, as it is conceived by the House, that it is a subject which exclusively belongs to the Legislature of the Union, and one which the General Assembly of this commonwealth is not competent to decide upon, either from the powers left with them, or the information before them.

And the said resolution being twice read, a motion was made, and the question being put to amend the same, by striking out from the word "Resolved," to the end of the resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, "that the proclamation of the President of the United States enjoining a strict adherence to existing treaties, and the principles of neutrality fulfilling under them, was a politic and constitutional measure, wisely adopted at a critical juncture, and happily calculated to preserve to this country the inestimable blessings of peace."

It was resolved in the affirmative. Ayes 77—Noes 48.

Ordered, That Mr. Corbin do carry the resolution to the Senate and desire their concurrence.

A motion was then made, that the House do come to the following resolution.

Resolved, That the measures adopted by the Executive of this state, to give effect to the said proclamation merit the approbation of the general assembly.

And the said resolution being twice read, was on the question put thereupon agreed to by the house.

Ordered, That Mr. Corbin do carry the resolution to the Senate, and desire their concurrence.

PHIADELPHIA, November 26.

We have seen some gentleman who arrived a few days since in the river, by the Fame, from Greenock. They inform us that the rage for emigration from Scotland to this country has reached the utmost height.—The captain of this vessel which brought, as we formerly mentioned about thirty five passengers received some hundreds of letters from persons who were solicitous to have indented themselves as servants, being unable to pay their freight, in the steerage, which is six guineas. One poor man had forged a receipt from the ship's agent at Glasgow, for his passage money, which he presented to the captain of the Fame, but the fraud was instantly detected. Had it been possible to find room for twenty thousand indented passengers, they might have been collected. We are farther informed that a vessel from Leith to New-York, with emigrants, was rummaged by the British custom house, officers, and the chests of persons leaving the country were opened and examined by the same gentry, under very frivolous pretences, but with an evident design of giving as much disturbance as possible. Mechanics are prohibited by government from leaving Britain, upon any account whatever; so that with regard to this class of people the kingdom is converted into an insular jail. It is needless to say what immense advantages would result to the United States by the establishment of fifty or an hundred thousand manufacturers from that country in ours.—We should in that case be no longer under the ridiculous and humiliating necessity of sending four thousand miles for a cast o knives and forks, a gridiron, a prayer book, a pair of blankets, or a quire of paper.

At Dumfries, in the South of Scotland, *God save the King* had been struck up in the Theatre, by the musicians a few months ago. Upon this a person in the Pit, raised a hiss, he was instantly turned out of the house. Next evening a large party of Republicans took possession of the Pit and Boxes—They called for this noted tune, and when it began, set up an universal hiss, and pelted the musicians—The Chief Magistrate of Dumfries, attempting to quell the disturbance, was treated with as little ceremony as the performers.

DECEMBER 4.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, December 5.

The Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Otis, informed the House that the members of the Senate were waiting to receive the members of the House of Representatives, in the Senate Chamber, in order to meet the President of the United States: Whereupon the members, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk, repaired to the

SENATE CHAMBER.

Exactly at 12 o'clock the President arrived accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney-General, &c. and in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens and foreigners, delivered to both Houses the following

ADDRESS:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and,
Of the House of Representatives,

SINCE the commencement of the term, for which I have been again called into office, no fit occasion has arisen for expressing to my fellow-citizens at large, the deep and respectful sense which I feel, of the renewed testimony of public approbation. While on the one hand, it awakened my gratitude for all those instances of affectionate partiality, with which I have been honoured by my country; on the other, it could not prevent an earnest wish for that retirement, from which no private consideration should ever have torn me. But, influenced by the belief that my conduct would be estimated according to its real motives; and that the people, and the authorities derived from them, would support exertions, having nothing personal for their object, I have obeyed the suffrage which commanded me to resume the Executive Powers, and I humbly implore that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavours for the general happiness.

As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those powers, with whom the United States have the most extensive relations; there was no reason to apprehend that our intercourse with them might be interrupted, and our disposition for peace, drawn into question by the suspicions, too often entertained by belligerent nations.—It seemed therefore to be my duty, to admonish our Citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and of hostile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities, belonging to our situation.—Under these impressions, the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was issued.

In this poster of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to the treaties, and assert the privileges, of the United States. These were reduced into a system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not tho't myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of Commerce with France to be brought into our ports; I have not refused to cause them to be restored, when they were taken within the protection of our territories; or by vessels commissioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It rests with the wisdom of Congress, to correct, improve or enforce this plan of procedure, and it will probably be found expedient to extend the legal code, and the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, to many cases which, though dependent on principles already recognized, demand some further provision—

Where individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against any of the powers at war; or enter upon military expeditions, or enterprizes within the jurisdiction of the United States; or usurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States; or where the penalties on violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are inadequate; these offences cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies.

Whatsoever those remedies may be, they will be well administered by the Judiciary, who possess a long established course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.—In like manner, as several of the courts have *doubted*, under particular circumstances, their power to liberate the vessels of a nation at peace, and even of a citizen of the United States, although seized under a false colour of being hostile property; and have *denied* their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would seem proper to regulate their jurisdiction in these points. But if the Executive is to be the resort in either of the two last mentioned cases, it is hoped, that he will be authorized by law, to have facts, ascertained by the courts, when, for his own information, he shall request it.

I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of *our* duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from *them* the fulfilment of *their* duties towards *us*. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds.—There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it: if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war.

The documents, which will be presented to you, will shew the amount, and kinds of arms and military stores now in our magazines and arsenals; and yet an addition even to these supplies cannot with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moment of public danger.—Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia; who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the Republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an inquiry, which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act, "more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States" has organized them so as to produce their full effect: whether your own experience in the several States has not detected some imperfections in the scheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it, ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art, which can scarcely ever be attained by practice alone?

The connection of the United States with Europe has become extremely interesting. The occurrences, which relate to it, and have passed under the knowledge of the executive, will be exhibited to Congress in a subsequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reasonable effort has been made to adjust the causes of dissention with the Indians, north of the Ohio. The instructions given to the commissioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a sincere love of peace, and a liberality having no restriction but the essential interests and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, at an amicable negociation having been frustrated, the troops have marched to act offensively. Although the proposed treaty did not arrest the progress of military preparation, it is doubtful how far the advance of the season, before good faith justified active movements, may retard them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence which relate to this important subject, you will determine, whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law, shall be compensated by succours of militia; or additional encouragements shall be proposed to recruits. An anxiety has been also demonstrated by the Executive, for peace with the Creeks and the Cherokees. The former have been relieved with corn and with clothing, and offensive measures against them prohibited, during the recess of Congress.—To satisfy the complaints of the latter, prosecutions have been instituted for the violences committed upon them—But the papers, which will be delivered to you, disclose the critical footing on which we stand in regard to both those tribes, and it is with Congress to pronounce what shall be done.

After they shall have provided for the present emergency, it will merit their most serious labours, to render tranquility with the savages permanent, by creating ties of interest.—Next to a rigorous execution of justice on the violaters of peace, the establishment of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is most likely to conciliate their attachment. But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and plentiful supplies, with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a stated price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange. Individuals will not pursue such a traffic, unless they be allured by the hope of profit, but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbursed only. Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of Congress, they will recollect, that it cannot be accomplished by any means yet in the hands of the Executive.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The Commissioners, charged with the settlement of accounts between the United and Individual States, concluded their important functions, within the time limited by law; and the balances, struck in their report, which will be laid before Congress, have been placed on the books of the Treasury.

On the first day of June last, an instalment of one million of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland. This was adjusted by a prolongation of the period of reimbursement, in nature of a new loan, at interest at five per cent. for the term of ten years; and the expences of this operation were a commission of three per cent.

The first instalment of the loan of two millions of dollars from the Bank of the United States, has been paid, as was directed by law. For the second it is necessary, that provision should be made.

No pecuniary consideration is more urgent, than the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt; on none can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable.

The productiveness of the public revenues, hitherto, has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects, which have been suggested. Some auxiliary provisions will, therefore, it is presumed, be requisite; and it is hoped that these may be made consistently with a due regard to the convenience of our Citizens, who cannot but be sensible of the true wisdom of encountering a small present addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens.

obeyed their orders; myself and Capt. Gerrish, of Newbury-Port, who had the misfortune to be taken by the same Boat, being confined to my cabin, and not suffered to speak to each other, or to any of the crew. After our arrival they plundered me of my watch, money, clothes, provisions, &c. and the people of part of their sea-clothes. I was kept a prisoner five days after our arrival, and not suffered to speak to any person; they threatened to stab me, with a knife, for speaking to one of my countrymen, as he rowed past the stern of my vessel.

"After this, I was ordered ashore to pass an examination; and from that time I have had liberty to walk about the town. I have been detained here on the most frivolous pretences that can be conceived of; they pretended that my cattle were all working cattle, and were going to draw artillery and baggage for the French:—Also, that Port-au-Prince was blocked up, and that I had no right to go there.

"After 14 days, my forage being all exhausted, rather than see the poor animals die on deck, they ordered my cattle to be landed; but I don't expect they will sell for more than 14 or 16 dollars per head. The first time I got liberty to go on shore, I drew a protest against the owners of the privateer, and the day before yesterday my cause was tried, and the Judges decreed that the owners of the privateer should put me in as good a situation as they found me.—I shall make out my account against them of the losses, damages, demurrage and expence, that has arisen, or may arise, in consequence of the capture, and demand payment; if it is refused, I shall take copies of their proceedings, and bring them to America.

"There are nine American vessels in this place, in much the same situation as myself. The sea is covered with privateers of all denominations. I should have wrote you more fully—but this will pass a number of examinations, before you receive it."

Yesterday arrived at New-Castle, the Nancy, Captain Devereux, in fourteen weeks from Belfast, with 260 passengers.—She had been greatly distressed for want of provisions, and had been dismasted.

By the Polly, Capt. Troup, from Jamaica, who arrived here last Saturday, an account has been received of the surrender of Jackmel; and that a fleet of ten line of battle ships, with a large body of troops, were expected at Kingston, in the course of November;—the object of their destination was the reduction of Cape-Francois, and those parts of St. Domingo which have not already become appendages of the British Nation.

BERMUDA, October 19.

We hear the Spanish forces have taken St. Marks, and made considerable advances into the French part of St. Domingo.

Wednesday a Court of Vice-Admiralty was held at the Court-house, before the Hon. JOHN GREEN, Esq; Judge of that Court, at which came on the trial of the schooner Fair Lady, Capt. Lillebridge, taken by the Hope privateer Capt. Foggo, on her passage from the Cape, bound for Philadelphia, with her cargo of coffee, &c. A Mr. Mathew Martino, claimed the vessel, and chief part of her cargo. On the trial it appeared that Mr. Martino is a Frenchman, born at Bourdeaux, has transacted business for some time at the Cape; but by taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, now considers himself as an American subject, and under that blind has coloured and shipped French property to a large amount, as his, to the house of Messrs ——, in Philadelphia, said to be all on account of the proceeds of the said schooner's cargo of flour, and very ingeniously produced the French owners of such part as had been shipped in two other vessels (out of three known, and brought in here) as evidence in hopes of serving his cause, but which in fact proved his duplicity to his great disadvantage.

The arguments of Council, for and against the libellants, took up many hours, and did great credit to them; And yesterday the Judge gave in his decree condemning all the cargo of coffee, &c. except the Captain's private adventure: The vessel is restored as American property; but the costs are to be paid by the libellants.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) November 1.

In the house of Delegates, Friday the first of November.

Resolved, That the committee of the whole house, on the state of the commonwealth, be discharged from further proceeding on that part of the Governor's letter, respecting the measures adopted by the Executive of the United States, for preserving the blessings of peace, as it is conceived by the House, that it is a subject which exclusively belongs to the Legislature of the Union, and one which the General Assembly of this commonwealth is not competent to decide upon, either from the powers left with them, or the information before them.

And the said resolution being twice read, a motion was made, and the question being put to amend the same, by striking out from the word "Resolved," to the end of the resolution, and inserting in lieu thereof the following words, "that the proclamation of the President of the United States enjoining a strict adherence to existing treaties, and the principles of neutrality subsisting under them, was a politic and constitutional measure, wisely adopted at a critical juncture, and happily calculated to preserve to this country the inestimable blessings of peace."

It was resolved in the affirmative. Ayes 77—Noes 48.

Ordered, That Mr. Corbin do carry the resolution to the senate and desire their concurrence.

A motion was then made, that the House do come to the following resolution.

Resolved, That the measures adopted by the Executive of this state, to give effect to the said proclamation merit the approbation of the general assembly.

And the said resolution being twice read, was on the question put thereupon agreed to by the house.

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PHIADELPHIA, November 26.

We have seen some gentleman who arrived a few days since in the river, by the Fame, from Greenock. They inform us that the rage for emigration from Scotland to this country has reached the utmost height.—The captain of this vessel which brought, as we formerly mentioned about thirty five passengers received some hundreds of letters from persons who were solicitious to have indented themselves as servants, being unable to pay their freight, in the steerage, which is six guineas. One poor man had forged a receipt from the ship's agent at Glasgow, for his passage money, which he presented to the captain of the Fame, but the fraud was instantly detected. Had it been possible to find room for twenty thousand indented passengers, they might have been collected. We are farther informed that a vessel from Leith to New-York, with emigrants, was rummaged by the British custom house, officers, and the chests of persons leaving the country were opened and examined by the same gentry, under very frivolous pretences, but with an evident design of giving as much disturbance as possible. Mechanics are prohibited by government from leaving Britain, upon any account whatever; so that with regard to this class of people the kingdom is converted into an insular jail. It is needless to say what immense advantages would result to the United States by the establishment of fifty or an hundred thousand manufacturers from that country in ours.—We should in that case be no longer under the ridiculous and humiliating necessity of sending four thousand miles for a case of knives and forks, a gridiron, a prayer book, a pair of blankets, or a quire of paper.

At Dumfries, in the South of Scotland, *God save the King* had been struck up in the Theatre, by the musicians a few months ago. Upon this a person in the Pit, raised a hiss, he was instantly turned out of the house. Next evening a large party of Republicans took possession of the Pit and Boxes—They called for this noted tune, and when it began, set up an universal hiss, and pelted the musicians—The Chief Magistrate of Dumfries, attempting to quell the disturbance, was treated with as little ceremony as the performers.

DECEMBER 4.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, December 3.

The Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Otis, informed the House that the members of the Senate were waiting to receive the members of the House of Representatives, in the Senate Chamber, in order to meet the President of the United States: Whereupon the members, preceded by their Speaker and Clerk, repaired to the

SENATE CHAMBER.

Exactly at 12 o'clock the President arrived accompanied by the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary at War, and the Attorney-General, &c. and in the presence of a large assemblage of citizens and foreigners, delivered to both Houses the following

ADDRESS:

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and,
Of the House of Representatives,

SINCE the commencement of the term, for which I have been again called into office, no fit occasion has arisen for expressing to my fellow-citizens at large, the deep and respectful sense which I feel, of the renewed testimony of public approbation. While on the one hand, it awakened my gratitude for all those instances of affectionate partiality, with which I have been honoured by my country; on the other, it could not prevent an earnest wish for that retirement, from which no private consideration should ever have torn me. But, influenced by the belief that my conduct would be estimated according to its real motives; and that the people, and the authorities derived from them, would support exertions, having nothing personal for their object, I have obeyed the suffrage which commanded me to resume the Executive Powers, and I humbly implore that Being, on whose will the fate of nations depends, to crown with success our mutual endeavours for the general happiness.

As soon as the war in Europe had embraced those powers, with whom the United States have the most extensive relations; there was no reason to apprehend that our intercourse with them might be interrupted, and our disposition for peace, drawn into question by the suspicions, too often entertained by belligerent nations.—It seemed therefore to be my duty, to admonish our Citizens of the consequences of a contraband trade, and of hostile acts to any of the parties; and to obtain, by a declaration of the existing legal state of things, an easier admission of our right to the immunities, belonging to our situation.—Under these impressions, the proclamation, which will be laid before you, was issued.

In this posture of affairs, both new and delicate, I resolved to adopt general rules, which should conform to the treaties, and assert the privileges, of the United States. These were reduced into a system, which will be communicated to you. Although I have not tho't myself at liberty to forbid the sale of the prizes, permitted by our treaty of Commerce with France to be brought into our ports; I have not refused to cause them to be restored, when they were taken within the protection of our territories; or by vessels commissioned or equipped in a warlike form within the limits of the United States.

It rests with the wisdom of Congress, to correct, improve or enforce this plan of procedure, and it will probably be found expedient to extend the legal code, and the Jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States, to many cases which, though dependent on principles already recognized, demand some further provision—

Where individuals shall, within the United States, array themselves in hostility against any of the powers at war; or enter upon military expeditions, or enterprizes within the jurisdiction of the United States; or usurp and exercise judicial authority within the United States; or where the penalties on violations of the law of nations may have been indistinctly marked, or are inadequate; these offences cannot receive too early and close an attention, and require prompt and decisive remedies.

Whatsoever those remedies may be, they will be well administered by the Judiciary, who possess a long established course of investigation, effectual process, and officers in the habit of executing it.—In like manner, as several of the courts have *doubted*, under particular circumstances, their power to liberate the vessels of a nation at peace, and even of a citizen of the United States, although seized under a false colour of being hostile property; and have *denied* their power to liberate certain captures within the protection of our territory; it would seem proper to regulate their jurisdiction in these points. But if the Executive is to be the resort in either of the two last mentioned cases, it is hoped, that he will be authorized by law, to have facts, ascertained by the courts, when, for his own information, he shall request it.

I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfilment of *our* duties to the rest of the world, without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from *them* the fulfilment of *their* duties towards *us*. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion, that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms, with which the history of every other nation abounds.—There is a rank due to the United States among nations, which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult, we must be able to repel it; if we desire to secure peace, one of the most powerful instruments of our rising prosperity, it must be known, that we are at all times ready for war.

The documents, which will be presented to you, will shew the amount, and kinds of arms and military stores now in our magazines and arsenals; and yet an addition even to these supplies cannot with prudence be neglected; as it would leave nothing to the uncertainty of procuring a warlike apparatus, in the moment of public danger.—Nor can such arrangements, with such objects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of the warmest friends of republican government. They are incapable of abuse in the hands of the militia; who ought to possess a pride in being the depository of the force of the Republic, and may be trained to a degree of energy, equal to every military exigency of the United States. But it is an inquiry, which cannot be too solemnly pursued, whether the act, "more effectually to provide for the national defence by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States" has organized them so as to produce their full effect: whether your own experience in the several States has not detected some imperfections in the scheme; and whether a material feature in an improvement of it, ought not to be, to afford an opportunity for the study of those branches of the military art, which can scarcely ever be attained by practice alone?

The connection of the United States with Europe has become extremely interesting. The occurrences, which relate to it, and have passed under the knowledge of the executive, will be exhibited to Congress in a subsequent communication.

When we contemplate the war on our frontiers, it may be truly affirmed, that every reasonable effort has been made to adjust the causes of dissention with the Indians, north of the Ohio. The instructions given to the commissioners evince a moderation and equity, proceeding from a sincere love of peace, and a liberality having no restriction but the essential interests and dignity of the United States. The attempt, however, of an amicable negociation having been frustrated, the troops have marched to act offensively. Although the proposed treaty did not arrest the progress of military preparation, it is doubtful how far the advance of the season, before good faith justified active movements, may retard them, during the remainder of the year. From the papers and intelligence which relate to this important subject, you will determine, whether the deficiency in the number of troops, granted by law, shall be compensated by succours of militia; or additional encouragements shall be proposed to recruits. An anxiety has been also demonstrated by the Executive, for peace with the Creeks and the Cherokees. The former have been relieved with corn and with clothing, and offensive measures against them prohibited, during the recess of Congress.—To satisfy the complaints of the latter, prosecutions have been instituted for the violences committed upon them—But the papers, which will be delivered to you, disclose the critical footing on which we stand in regard to both those tribes; and it is with Congress to pronounce what shall be done.

After they shall have provided for the present emergency, it will merit their most serious labours, to render tranquility with the savages permanent, by creating ties of interest.—Next to a rigorous execution of justice on the violaters of peace, the establishment of commerce with the Indian nations in behalf of the United States, is most likely to conciliate their attachment. But it ought to be conducted without fraud, without extortion, with constant and plentiful supplies, with a ready market for the commodities of the Indians, and a stated price for what they give in payment, and receive in exchange. Individuals will not pursue such a traffic, unless they be allured by the hope of profit, but it will be enough for the United States to be reimbursed only. Should this recommendation accord with the opinion of Congress, they will recollect, that it cannot be accomplished by any means yet in the hands of the Executive.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The Commissioners, charged with the settlement of accounts between the United and Individual States, concluded their important functions, within the time limited by law; and the balances, struck in their report, which will be laid before Congress, have been placed on the books of the Treasury.

On the first day of June last, an instalment of one million of florins became payable on the loans of the United States in Holland. This was adjusted by a prolongation of the period of reimbursement, in nature of a new loan, at interest at five per cent. for the term of ten years; and the expences of this operation were a commission of three per cent.

The first instalment of the loan of two millions of dollars from the Bank of the United States, has been paid, as was directed by law. For the second it is necessary, that provision should be made.

No pecuniary consideration is more urgent, than the regular redemption and discharge of the public debt: on none can delay be more injurious, or an economy of time more valuable.

The productiveness of the public revenues, hitherto has continued to equal the anticipations which were formed of it; but it is not expected to prove commensurate with all the objects, which have been suggested. Some auxiliary provisions will, therefore, it is presumed, be requisite; and it is hoped that these may be made, consistently with a due regard to the convenience of our Citizens, who cannot but be sensible of the true wisdom of encountering a small present addition to their contributions, to obviate a future accumulation of burthens.

But here I cannot forbare to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of public prints. There is no resource so firm for the Government of the United States, as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more, than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused without restraint, throughout the United States.

An estimate of the appropriations, necessary for the current service of the ensuing year, and a statement of a purchase of arms and military stores, made during the recess, will be presented to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

THE several subjects, to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberations; and involve some of the choicest interests of our common country.—Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your task. Without an unprejudiced coolness, the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as consists with freedom of sentiment, its dignity may be lost. But as the legislative proceedings of the United States will never, I trust, be reproached for the want of temper, or of candour; so shall not the public happiness languish, from the want of my strenuous and warmest co-operations.

(Signed) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, 3d Dec. 1793.

The President having withdrawn, the members of the house of representatives returned to their chamber, where the President's address was read by the clerk.

It was then referred to a committee to report the draft of an answer.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Dandridge, his secretary, communicating sundry papers and documents, mentioned in his address.

The Secretary of the Senate delivered a message informing the house, that the senate had chosen on their part as chaplain, the right reverend doctor White.

On motion, the house proceeded to choose a chaplain on their part, when it appeared that the reverend doctor Green was chosen.

Mr. Boudinot moved for the appointment of a committee to report on the unfinished business of the last house, which being agreed to, and a committee accordingly appointed, the house adjourned.

NEW-YORK, December 6.

Extract of a letter from General Wayne, to the Hon. John Edwards, Esq; Senator in Congress, from the State of Kentucky, dated Camp, S W Branch of Miami, six miles advanced of Fort Jefferson, Oct. 22, 1793.

"It would appear that the savages mean to bend their attention to our convoys; they recently struck at one of them, by which we lost two gallant officers, Lieut. Lowry and Ensign Boyd, who with thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates, bravely fell on the morning of the 7th inst. after an obstinate resistance against superior numbers. The savages killed or carried off about 70 horses. The waggons and stores were brought into camp the day before yesterday, without any other loss or damage, except some trifling articles.

"It is not improbable, but that this affair may be exaggerated into something serious, by the tongue of fame, before it reaches you—but the foregoing is the fact.

"There are nearly 1000 volunteers arrived in the vicinity of this camp (officers included.) I fear the season is too far advanced for them to act with effect—they appear well disposed for action. The report is, that the Indians have sent their women and children into some secret recess or recesses; and that the warriors are collected or collecting, determined to dispute this ground, from which we shall not retrograde.

"The safety of the western frontiers, the reputation of the legion, the dignity of the nation, forbid the giving up one single inch of ground that we now possess, until the savages experience our superiority in the field, or sue for peace.—An event that I pledge myself to produce, if properly supported by a completion of the legion."

NEWPORT, December 10.

Capt. Quandril, of the Schooner Bride, arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, from Cape Nichola Mole, informs that the English were fortifying that Place, being under Apprehensions of an Attack from M. Santhonax, who was collecting a large Body of white and black Troops, at Port Paix for that Purpose.

On Monday the 2d inst. set out from his Seat at Mount Hope, for Philadelphia, the Hon. WILLIAM BRADFORD Esq; one of the Senators in Congress for this State.

☞ *Many Articles of Intelligence, as also Judge Jay and Mr King's late Publication relative to Citizen Genet's saying he would appeal to the People (received Yesterday from New York, by Capt. Coheone) we are obliged to omit until next Week, for want of Time and Room.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Dec. 9.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,	Providence
Schooner Nancy & Betty, Peck,	Ditto
— Chatham, Young,	Barbadoes
Sloop Lively, Bunker,	Philadelphia
— Peggy Bliss,	New York
Schooner Alfred, Cranston,	Baltimore
CLEARED,	*For*
Sloop Venus, Dimuck,	New-Bedford
— Industry, Godfrey,	Dighton
Schooner Chatham, Young,	Virginia
Brig Commerce, Childs,	Baltimore
Sloop Rising Sun, Place,	Ditto
Brig Bayonne, Lawton,	West-Indies
— Samuel, Black,	Amsterdam
Sloop Ranger, Gladding,	Philadelphia
— William, Coffen,	Nantucket
— Sally, Movers,	Sherburne

ERRATA.—In the Motto of the Piece signed *Hampden*, in our last Paper, for *junctore*, read *pectore*—In the seventh Paragraph, for *Te Deum*, read *taedium*—In eighth Paragraph, ninth Line, for *He argues*, read, *It argues*, &c.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

But I obtained mercy, because I did it ignorantly.

1. TIM. i. 13.

THE *Centinel in liberty department* ought to escape reproach and threatening. If he err it appears to be from ignorance, rather than from design: and ignorance is a motive of the divine lenity, and should be for lenity in man. Impressions of conscience are pleaded by the Centinel—Conscience is a noble principle, and should be respected. When erronious it can be brought to a sense of truth, not by invective, or abuse but only in the way of candid and serious dealing.

Yet the Centinel has founded a very high alarm: has led us to fear that the principles of liberty are violated, that the Church is invaded, and the only King of it insulted. But if the Centinel be benighted (and this is a state of darkness) it is no wonder that the evils he has seen are imaginary; and in this case, I trust, he will not think it reproachful if I say, he has given an unseasonable alarm, and ought to have reserved his fire.

He has, in my view, mistaken each of the principles on which his animadversions are founded: either that civil government, in appointing a day for Thanksgiving, infringe on civil liberty, and more especially on the authority of Christ; or that a society, in observing such a day, do it from a regard to the will of men.—

Were civil government to pretend to create a duty, or to make that necessary which is indifferent, it would be an arbitrary and impious act, and to comply with such a requisition would be submitting conscience to human authority.—But when a duty exists, and is generally acknowledged, to point out a day merely for the convenience of observing it, is not only inoffensive, but a useful measure.

The Legislature did not pretend to create a duty, for the preamble to the proclamation says, "Whereas it is the unquestionable duty of all men," &c. implying a persuasion that to offer public thanksgiving to God was a generally acknowledged duty, and on this principle only they appointed a day for the observance of it.

The appointment of a day, was only pointing out a day the observance of which was recommended. After a day was pointed out, to *enjoin* the observance of it would have been unnecessary to Christians, and improper for the Legislature—But this authority was not exercised. No one was commanded to fulfil the duty of Thanksgiving on that day, nor even to refrain from his common employments and recreations—There was plainly no constraint beyond the influence of earnest and public recommendation founded on the supposed acknowledgment of a duty.

The Legislature may, with propriety, recommend a duty, for any person or society may do it; and they may, with peculiar propriety, point out a day for the observance of a general duty. They are acquainted with the judicial business, and with the labours of the people of the State, and may know what day might be observed with the greatest convenience, and with more propriety than a society or town they can recommend, if they have not a right to enjoin, a general omission of labour, when the object is an unquestionable duty, and when labour may be neglected with less injury than in any other season.

The Centinel is still more erronious in suggesting, that a Society in observing as a Thanksgiving a day pointed out by civil government, are influenced by the will of men. If a society comply with the proclamation they must observe the day as a duty to God.—This is recommended, and is the only object of the Proclamation. To observe the day as an act of obedience to men is rendering to government, what it never required, but expressly disclaimed. The heart no one knows but GOD. If any observed Thanksgiving only in submission to human authority, they greatly *wandered*, and what renders them more criminal, they wandered without excuse.—Yet is this the only error? Must it not have been evil to avoid on that day the public assemblies of grateful and humble worshippers?—Must it not have been evil to despise the recommendation of government, and without any necessity disturb the religious peace of the day with the vain parade of merchandize, and the noise of mechanic employments—and must it not be most uncharitable to censure those Christians who meet on that day, as acting in obedience to men, when the instrument of Government only pointed out their duty and was entirely subservient to it, and, was therefore, a new circumstance of praise!—

The Centinel will excuse me for observing, as he wrote with the approbation of others, that the quotation from President Wheelock's sermon was misapplied. How could that sermon be preached on a "like occasion," when the preface mentions that a thanksgiving had been observed in his Church but a few days before, in union with the State of Connecticut; and that the Proclamation of New-Hampshire was neglected, not from any objection to the Proclamation, but because the Church, not expecting to receive one, had observed the duty agreeably to the Proclamation of Connecticut.

A number of the Society were notwithstanding desirous, that the Thanksgiving should be repeated; and on this account the President delivered a Sermon, shewing, that to repeat it, without any reason in divine providence, and only in submission to government, would, if such a thing had been required, be an act of papal submission, and rebellion against the King of Zion.—By an inconsiderate zeal the great are sometimes rendered contemptible, and the good are adduced in the support of superstition.

An ORDERLY SERJEANT.

For the NEWPORT MERCURY.

Mr. PRINTER,

AS interested in the reputation of the town I live in, I must confess it gave me pain to see the pieces in your last Mercury respecting of a measure I never before heard called in question, viz. the Legislative Appointment of a Day of Public Thanksgiving—Did your paper circulate only within this town, our knowledge of the writers would prevent our wondering at any thing which might originate from such remarkable, singular and whimsical characters? but this circumstance not being so well known in the country, I assert that our character, as good and orderly citizens, may suffer from such publications.—The inhabitants of this town (*except peradventure 5*) are disposed to respect

MERCURY.

1793. [N° 1652.]

—ARBER, near the State-House.

tois, having lately gone to the municipality, to restore his brevet and cross of St. Louis, has been arrested for not having done so sooner.

The national cockade is now the chief ornament of the heads of our ladies. Every hat and bonnet is decorated with one, as several ladies who did not choose to appear with this emblem, were lately very ill treated in the streets, and their head dresses torn from them.

Letters from Marseilles state, that Citizen Langier, President of the revolutionary tribunal of that city, had been arrested at the very moment when he was going to Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE abovesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport, December 2, 1793.

All Persons having Demands against the Estate of Mr. NATHANIEL BIRD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render them in for Adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to discharge their respective Balances to HANNAH BIRD, *Executrix.*

Newport, December 9 1793

All Persons having any Demands against the Estate of DEBORAH WHITFORD Widow, late of North Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Adjustment; and all those indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Administ.*

North Kingstown, Dec. 2, 1793.

WASHINGTON, *ss. Nov.* 28, *A. D.* 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of EBENEZER LAMPHEAR, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Labourer, to appear, if they think fit, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in South Kingston, within and for the said County of Washington, on the Third Monday of February, A. D. 1793; there to appoint Commissioners, to apportion and distribute the personal Property of the said LAMPHEAR among his Creditors, according to an Act of the Hon. General Assembly, passed at their October Session, A. D. 1792, granting the Benefit of Insolvency to the said Ebenezer Lamphear.

By Order of said Court,
SAMUEL E. GARDINER, *Clerk.*

TO BE SOLD, BY

J. Richardson,

At the POST OFFICE,

AN Assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794—By ELISHA THORNTON.
And a Variety of other ALMANACKS.

LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
For SINGING SCHOOLS.

A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS,
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A most excellent Assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Just received, and now selling
Very Cheap for CASH, by
Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors North ward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

But here I cannot forbare to recommend a repeal of the tax on the transportation of public prints. There is no resource so firm for the Government of the United States, as the affections of the people, guided by an enlightened policy; and to this primary good, nothing can conduce more, than a faithful representation of public proceedings, diffused without restraint, throughout the United States.

An estimate of the appropriations, necessary for the current service of the ensuing year, and a statement of a purchase of arms and military stores, made during the recess, will be presented to Congress.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

THE several subjects, to which I have now referred, open a wide range to your deliberations; and involve some of the choicest interests of our common country.—Permit me to bring to your remembrance the magnitude of your task. Without an unprejudiced coolness, the welfare of the government may be hazarded; without harmony, as far as consists with freedom of sentiment, its dignity may be lost. But as the legislative proceedings of the United States will never, I trust, be reproached for the want of temper, or of candour; so shall not the public happiness languish, from the want of my strenuous and warmest co-operations.

(Signed) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, 3d Dec. 1793.

The President having withdrawn, the members of the house of representatives returned to their chamber, where the President's address was read by the clerk.

It was then referred to a committee to report the draft of an answer.

A message from the President of the United States was delivered by Mr. Dandridge, his secretary, communicating sundry papers and documents, mentioned in his address.

The Secretary of the Senate delivered a message informing the house, that the senate had chosen on their part as chaplain, the right reverend doctor White.

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District of Newport, Dec. 9.

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MERCURY.

1793. [N° 1652.]

BARBER, near the State-House.

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The national cockade is now the chief ornament of the heads of our ladies. Every hat and bonnet is decorated with one, as several ladies who did not choose to appear with this emblem, were lately very ill treated in the streets, and their head dresses torn from them.

Letters from Marseilles state, that Citizen Langier, President of the revolutionary tribunal of that city, had been arrested at the very moment when he was going to Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaing and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aboveſaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport, December 2, 1793.

All Persons having Demands

against the Estate of Mr. NATHANIEL BIRD, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to render them in for Adjustment; and those indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to discharge their respective Balances to HANNAH BIRD, *Executrix.*

Newport, December 9. 1793.

All Persons having any Demands

against the Estate of DEBORAH WHITFORD Widow, late of North Kingstown, deceased, are desired to bring them in for Adjustment; and all those indebted to the above Estate, are requested to make immediate Payment, to BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Administ.*

North Kingstown, Dec. 2, 1793.

WASHINGTON, *ſs. Nov.* 28, *A. D.* 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the Creditors of EBENEZER LAMPHEAR, of Hopkinton, in the County of Washington, Labourer, to appear, if they think fit, at the next Court of Common Pleas, to be holden in South Kingston, within and for the said County of Washington, on the Third Monday of February, A. D. 1793; there to appoint Commissioners, to apportion and distribute the personal Property of the said LAMPHEAR among his Creditors, according to an Act of the Hon. General Assembly, passed at their October Session, A. D. 1792, granting the Benefit of Insolvency to the said Ebenezer Lamphear.

By Order of said Court,
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The Rhode-Island ALMANACK,
For the YEAR 1794.—By ELISHA THORNTON.
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LAW's HARMONY, COMPLETE,
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A Variety of PAPER HANGINGS, for Rooms.—An Assortment of MUFFS, TIPPETS, ERMINE for Cloaks, Men's furr'd GLOVES, &c.—New RAISINS, MUSTARD, SALT PETRE, and NUTMEGS.——An Assortment of IRON, hollow WARE, consisting of Cart and Waggon BOXES—Tea Kettles, Skillets, Bake Pans, Spiders, Dogs, Baſoss, Pots, Kettles, &c.

A most excellent Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

Just received, and now selling

Very Cheap for CASH; by

Caleb Green,

At his Store, Three or Four Doors Northward of the New Church Lane.

Newport, October 28, 1793.

boyed their orders; myself and Capt. Gerrish, of Newbury-Port, who had the misfortune to be taken by the same Boat, being confined to my cabin, and not suffered to speak to each other, or to any of the crew. After our arrival they plundered me of my watch, money, clothes, provisions, &c. and the people of part of their sea-clothes. I was kept a prisoner five days after our arrival, and not suffered to speak to any person; they threatened to stab me, with a knife, for speaking to one of my countrymen, as he rowed past the stern of my vessel.

"After this, I was ordered ashore to pass an examination; and from that time I have had liberty to walk about the town. I have been detained here on the most frivolous pretences that can be conceived of; they pretended that my cattle were all working cattle, and were going to draw artillery and baggage for the French:—Also, that Port-au-Prince was blocked up, and that I had no right to go there.

"After 14 days, my forage being all exhausted, rather than see the poor animals die on deck, they ordered my cattle to be landed; but I don't expect they will sell for more than 14 or 16 dollars per head. The first time I got liberty to go on shore, I drew a protest against the owners of the privateer, and the day before yesterday my cause was tried, and the Judges decreed that the owners of the privateer should put me in as good a situation as they found me.—I shall make out my account against them of the losses, damages, demurrage and expence, that has arisen, or may arise [illegible] the cap-

The following is a copy of bills that were stuck about the streets of London one evening in the latter end of August; but were pulled down again immediately on their being seen the next morning. It is not devoid of merit; and also shews, that there are some Republicans in London.

For the benefit of JOHN BULL,
At the Federation Theatre in Equality-Square,
Will be performed, on the 1st April, 4971.
An entire new Farce, called,
LE GUILLOTINE—Or,
GEORGE's head in the basket.
Numpy the IIId. by Mr. Guelph, being his last appearance in that character.
Prince of Locks, Mr. Guelph, jun.
Duke of Dice, Mr. Fredy, Prince Oznaburgh.
Duke of Jordon, by Wm. Henry Flogger, from the Creolian Theatre.
Uncle Toby, Mr. Richmond,
Grand Inquisitor, Pensioner Reeves.
Don Quixote, Knight of the Dagger, Mr. Edmund Calumny, and
Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Billy Tax Light.—Municipal Officers, National Guards, &c. &c. by Citizens, Nat, Nardrehs, Verg, Enikire, &c &c.
Banditti, Assassins, Cut Throats, and wholesale dealers in blood,
The Empress of Russians, Emperor of Harmony, Thing of Prussia, Prince of L. Caff. Hell, &c.
Between the Acts, a new Song, called "Twenty more, kill them," by Bobadil Brunswick.
Tight Rope Dancing, from the Lamp Post, by Messrs. Canterbury, York, Durham, &c. &c.
In the course of the Evening, will be sung in full Chorus, "Ca Ira," and Bob shrive great GEORGE our **** !!
The whole to conclude with
A Grand Decapitation of Placemen, Pensioners, and German Leaches.
Admittance three pence each person.
Vive la Liberte, Vive la Republique.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.—The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South-Kingstown.

Nov. 26, 1793.

For *SALE*,

The BRIG
PEGGY,
Of WASHINGTON (*N. C.*)
With her Tackle and Apparel, as she now lies at HOLMES's Wharf.—For Particulars, inquire of Capt. E. HOPKINS, or JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A COUPLE of COWS, one of which has a Calf, and the other will calve in about a Fortnight.—Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1793.

We the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of South Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of STEPHEN POTTER, of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent.—We hereby give Notice, that we shall meet for that Purpose at the House of *Henry Potter*, Esq; Innholder, in said South-Kingstown, on the first Saturday of each Month, for Six Months, from 10 o'Clock, A. M. to 4 o'Clock, P. M. being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JONATHAN J. HAZARD, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN SEGER, }

South Kingstown, Oct. 2, 1793.

[illegible]ibbs & Channing
HAVE JUST OPENED,
From IRELAND,
Consignment of 7-8 and 4-4
IRISH LINENS.
[illegible]hich they will sell on very low Terms, for CASH, by the PACKAGE or PIECE.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

Christ. Champlin
HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

Bohea Tea,
A few Chests of excellent,
TO BE SOLD, BY
JOHN BOURS,
At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,
Where may be bought, a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, upon the very lowest Terms.

Newport, Nov. 18, 1793.

Thomas Green
and Son,
At the Sign of the BUCK, near the RED MARKET, have just opened
A large ASSORTMENT of
GOODS,
Suitable for the Season,
Which they are determined to dispose of at the very lowest Rate.

Newport, October 26, 1793.

Joseph Mumford,
NEAR THE RED-MARKET,
Makes and Sells, as cheap as can be purchased in any State in the Union,
Sheet-Iron Stove Pipe---Convenient Sheet-Iron Stoves for Shops or Vessels Cabins—Sheet-Iron Dripping Pans—and Tin Ware of all Kinds, by Wholesale and Retail.

HE HAS LIKEWISE FOR SALE,
A Quantity of Sheet Iron and Tin Stove Pipe, ready made—Sheet Iron—Iron Wire of all Sizes by the Pound or Yard—Scale Beams and Scales of all Sizes—Brass Scales—Glass Lamps—and excellent Snuff by the Dozen or Pound.
Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.
He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport August 5, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS CORY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, notify those Persons that have any Demands against said Estate, that six Months longer, from the Date hereof, is allowed for that Purpose; they therefore, inform them, that they shall attend at the House of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturday of every Month, from Ten to Four o'Clock each Day, during the said Term, for the Purpose aforesaid.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, Nov 2, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,
HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

GARDNER & DEAN
HAVE FOR SALE,
A large Assortment of seasonable Goods.—Also a good Assortment of Lutestrings and Satins, by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

CLARKE & HAMMOND
Have on Hand sundry Articles, which they will sell on the very lowest Terms, by Wholesale and Retail, (many of which lower than the first Cost) for Cash, viz.

WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,
Brandy and Geneva,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,
Excellent Bohea Tea,
Chocolate and Coffee,
Ginger,
Pimente,
Pepper,
Nutmegs and Raisins,
Flour and Ship Bread,
Beef and Pork,
Metal Tea-Pots,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bellows,
Brushes,
Nail Hammers,
Sheep Shears,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,
Hard Soap,
White Lead ground in Oil,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,
Spermaceti Candles,
Grindstones,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,
Iron Cabooses,
Kitchen Stoves,
Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Close Ditto for Shops,
Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Sheet-Iron,
A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Cod-Hooks,
Bar-Lead,
Shot and Powder,
Brimstone,
Copperas,
Alum,
Redwood,
Logwood,
Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Frying Pans,
Warming Pans,
Shovels and Tongs,
Flat-Irons,
Brass Candlesticks,
Brass Kettles,
Steelyards,
Scale-Beams,
Chest and Padlocks,
Candle Snuffers,
Penknives,
Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the firm of CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Sheffield Attwood
BROKER, on the POINT,
WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him on the shortest Notice.

ALSO,

A small FARM, Distance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling House, Barn, Two Orchards, with other Necessaries thereon, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

There is a small Quantity of LAND to be sold adjoining said Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaser.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of Newport, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

ALL Persons that have any Demand on the Estate of OLIVER SPENCER, late of Siasconset, born, in the County of Nantucket, deceased, or Accounts unsettled with said Estate, are desired to present them to *Jethro Starbuck*, jun. and those that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to said Jethro Starbuck, jun. who is qualified to give Discharge therefor or to the Subscriber.

RICHARD MITCHELL, *Executor.*

Nantucket, 8th of 11th Month, 1793.

Those Persons that wish to exhibit any Accounts against them, are hereby notified, that the Subscriber resides in Newport, and resides at the House of JOSEPH [illegible] —where he will attend to that Business, during his Residence in this Town, and likewise when he comes to Providence. JETHRO STARBUCK.

Newport, 12th of 11th Month, 1793

obeyed their orders; myself and Capt. Gerrish, of Newbury-Port, who had the misfortune to be taken by the same Boat, being confined to my cabin, and not suffered to speak to each other, or to any of the crew. After our arrival they plundered me of my watch, money, clothes, provisions, &c. and the people of part of their sea-clothes. I was kept a prisoner five days after our arrival, and not suffered to speak to any person; they threatened to stab me, with a knife, for speaking to one of my countrymen, as he rowed past the stern of my vessel.

"After this, I was ordered ashore to pass an examination; and from that time I have had liberty to walk about the town. I have been detained here on the most frivolous pretences that can be conceived of; they pretended that my cattle were all working cattle, and were going to draw artillery and baggage for the French:—Also, that Port-au-Prince was blocked up, and that I had no right to go there.

"After 14 days, my forage being all exhausted, rather than see the poor animals die on deck, they ordered my cattle to be landed; but I don't expect they will sell for more than 14 or 16 dollars per head. The first time I got liberty to go on shore, I drew a protest against the owners of the privateer, and the day before yesterday my cause was tried, and the Judges decreed that the owners of the privateer should put me in as good a situation as they found me.—I shall make out my account against them of the losses, damages, demurrage and expence, that has arisen, or may arise in consequence of the cap-

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The following is a copy of bills that were stuck about the streets of London, one evening in the latter end of August; but were pulled down again immediately on their being seen the next morning. It is not devoid of merit; and also shews, that there are some Republicans in London.

For the benefit of JOHN BULL,
At the Federation Theatre in Equality-Square,
Will be performed, on the 1st April, 4971.
An entire new Farce, called,
LE GUILLOTINE—Or,
GEORGE's head in the basket.

Numpy the IIId. by Mr. Guelph, being his last apearance in that character.
Prince of Lecks, Mr. Guelph, jun.
Duke of Dice, Mr. Fredy, Prince Oznaburgh.
Duke of Jordon, by Wm. Henry Flogger, from the Creolian Theatre.
Uncle Toby, Mr. Richmond,
Grand Inquisitor, Pensioner Reeves.
Don Quixote, Knight of the Dagger, Mr. Edmund Calumny, and
Chancellor of Exchequer, Mr. Billy Tax Light.—Municipal Officers, National Guards, &c. &c. by Citizens, Xot, Nardirehs, Yerg, Enikire, &c &c.
Banditti, Assassins, Cut Throats, and wholesale dealers in blood,
The Empress of Russians, Emperor of Harmony, Thing of Prussia, Prince of L. Cass. Hell, &c.
Between the Acts, a new Song, called "Twenty more, kill them," by Bobadil Brunswick.
Tight Rope Dancing, from the Lamp Post, by Messrs. Canterbury, York, Durham, &c. &c.
In the course of the Evening, will be sung in full Chorus, "Ca Ira," and Bob shave great GEORGE our **** !!
The whole to conclude with
A Grand Decapitation of Placemen, Pensioners, and German Leaches.
Admittance three pence each person.
Vive la Liberte, Vive la Republique.

TO BE LET,
And entered on the 25th of March next,

THAT very valuable FARM, in the Vicinity of the Town of Newport, with the Dwelling-House and other Buildings thereon, late the Property of NICHOLAS EASTON, deceased.——The Fertility of the Soil, and its advantageous Situation, is too generally known, to need a particular Description.

Any Person inclining to hire the above FARM, may know the Terms, by applying to SAMUEL J. POTTER, in South-Kingstown.

Nov. 26, 1793.

For *SALE*,
The BRIG

PEGGY,
Of WASHINGTON *(N. C)*

With her Tackle and Apparel, as she now lies at HOLMES's Wharf.——For Particulars, inquire of Capt. E. HOPKINS, or JOHN L. BOSS.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1793.

TO BE SOLD,

A COUPLE of COWS, one of which has a Calf, and the other will calve in about a Fortnight.——Inquire of the Printer.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1793.

We the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon. Town Council, of South-Kingstown, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of STEPHEN POTTER, of South-Kingstown, deceased, represented insolvent.—We hereby give Notice, that we shall meet for that Purpose at the House of *Henry Potter*, Esq; Innholder, in said South-Kingstown, on the first Saturday of each Month, for Six Months, from 10 o'Clock, A. M. to 4 o'Clock, P. M. being the Time allowed for that Purpose.

JONATHAN J. HAZARD, } *Commissioners.*
JOHN SEGER, }

South Kingstown, Oct. 20, 1793.

Gibbs & Channing

HAVE JUST OPENED,
From IRELAND,
Consignment of 7-8 and 4-4
IRISH LINENS.

Which they will sell on very low Terms, for CASH, by the PACKAGE or PIECE.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

Christ. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,
BEST Petersburg clean
HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

Bohea Tea,

A few Chests of excellent,
TO BE SOLD, BY
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At the Sign of the GOLDEN EAGLE,

Where may be bought, a very handsome Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, upon the very lowest Terms.

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Suitable for the Season,

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Newport, October 26, 1793.

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Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He gives Cash for Old Pewter, Lead, Brass, and Copper.

Newport, October 14, 1793.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of CHARLES HANDY, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are hereby called upon, to make immediate Settlement and Payment; and any Persons who have Accounts or Demands against said Estate, are equally called upon, to apply for Settlement and Payment, if Balances should be found due to them.

JOHN HANDY,
LEVIN HANDY,
WILLIAM HANDY,
THOMAS HANDY,
STEPHEN DEBLOIS, } *Executors.*

Newport August 5, 1793.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Town Council of Tiverton, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, represented insolvent, notify those Persons that have any Demands against said Estate, that Six Months longer, from the Date hereof, is allowed for that Purpose; they therefore, inform them, that they shall attend at the House of Philip Manchester, Innholder, in said Tiverton, on the last Saturday of every Month, from Ten to Four o'Clock each Day, during the said Term, for the Purpose aforesaid.

NATHANIEL BRIGGS,
THOMAS DURFEE.

Tiverton, Nov. 2, 1793.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.

Newport, October 21, 1793.

GARDNER & DEAN

HAVE FOR SALE,
A large Assortment of seasonable Goods.—Also a good Assortment of Lutestrings and Satins, by Wholesale and Retail.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1793.

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WEST-INDIA and N. E. Rum,	Kitchen Stoves,
Brandy and Geneva,	Franklin Ditto for Fire Places,
Brown and Loaf Sugar,	Close Ditto for Shops,
Excellent Bohea Tea,	Philadelphia refined and Swedes Bar-Iron,
Chocolate and Coffee,	Iron Rods for Nails and Spikes,
Ginger,	Sheet-Iron,
Pimento,	A general Assortment of Hollow Ware,
Pepper,	20, 10, 8, 6, 4, 3d. Nails,
Nutmegs and Raisins,	6 by 8 and 7 by 9 Window Glass,
Flour and Ship Bread,	Cod-Hooks,
Beef and Pork,	Bar-Lead,
Metal Tea-Pots,	Shot and Powder,
An Assortment of Glass Ware,	Brimstone,
Farmers' Shovels, Hoes, and Scythes,	Copperas,
Cotton and Wool Cards,	Alum,
Bellows,	Redwood,
Brushes,	Logwood,
Nail Hammers,	Fustick and Lignumvitæ,
Sheep Shears,	Frying Pans,
Writing and Wrapping Paper,	Warming Pans,
Hard Soap,	Shovels and Tongs,
White Lead ground in Oil,	Flat-Irons,
Lignumvitæ Mortars,	Brass Candlesticks,
Spermaceti Candles,	Brass Kettles,
Grindstones,	Steelyards,
Cotton Wool by the Bail,	Scale-Beams,
Excellent Salt for the Fishery,	Chest and Padlocks,
Anchors and Cordage of all Sizes,	Candle Snuffers,
Iron Cabooses,	Penknives,
	Knives and Forks, &c. &c.

A General Assortment of Cotton, Woollen and Linen Piece Goods—Also, Pine Timber, Boards, Clapboards, Shingles and Laths.

They will receive Goods for Sale, on Commission, and advance Money on the Receipt thereof.

All Persons having Accounts open with the said CLARKE & HAMMOND, are desired to call and close the same, by Cash or otherwise.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,

WEST-INDIA and New England Rum, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Geneva, by the Pipe, Hogshead, Barrel, or Case,
Molasses, by the Hogshead, or Barrel,
Brown Sugar, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Ravens Duck, by the Bolt,
Clean Hemp, and Cordage, of all Sizes.

Any Person that may want to purchase a MOSES BOAT, of any Dimension, may be supplied by him on the shortest Notice.

ALSO,

A small FARM, Distance from this Town about Six Miles, with a good Dwelling House, Barn and Two Orchards, with other Necessaries thereon, which he will sell cheap for the Cash.

There is a small Quantity of LAND to be sold, adjoining said Farm, which will make it convenient for any Purchaser.

LIKEWISE,

Two good Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of Newport, which he will sell cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.—And has now a small Quantity of SHIP BREAD on Hand, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*** He gives the highest Price for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, Sept. 16, 1793.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of OLIVER SPENCER, late of Sherborn, in the County of Nantucket, deceased, or Accounts unsettled with said Estate, are desired to present them to *Jethro Starbuck*, jun. and those that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make Payment to said Jethro Starbuck, jun. who is qualified to give Discharge therefor, or to the Subscriber,

RICHARD MITCHELL, *Executor.*

Nantucket, 8th of 11th Month, 1793.

Those Persons that wish to exhibit any Accounts, or adjust them, are hereby notified, that the Subscriber is now in Newport, and resides at the House of JOSEPH ELLERY—where he will attend that Business, during his Residence in this Town, and likewise when he returns from Providence.

JETHRO STARBUCK, jun.

Newport, 12th of 11th Month, 1793.